Flashback

Journal of the Washington County Historical Society

Volume 70, No. 1
Spring 2020

Photographs Offer Glimpse into Life in Historic Cane Hill

Cane Hill residents moved outdoors to beat the summer heat

Washington County Historical Society

118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701
http://www.washcohistoricalsociety.org
(479) 521-2970

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Preserving our past for future generations

Volume 70 Spring 2020 Number 1

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On the cover. The photo of the Lands family comes from Robert Richardson, whose family were early residents of Cane Hill, the first permanent settlement in Washington County. Historic photos such as this help provide insight into life in the 19th century community.

New Book Celebrates Cane Hill

By Bobby Braly

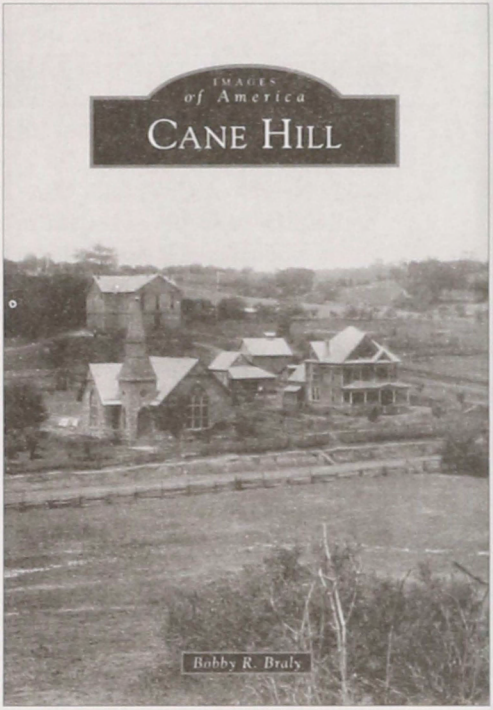

Figure 1. New book on Cane Hill, *Images of America: Cane Hill*. Courtesy Bobby Braly

Settled in 1827, Cane Hill was the first permanent settlement in Washington County. The town was settled by Cumberland Presbyterians from eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, spreading the gospel on horseback as America expanded west. Much of the development of northwest Arkansas then radiates out of Cane Hill like spokes on a wheel, as settlers moved into other areas. In fact, the name for the town of Fayetteville comes from two early Cane Hill residents that were from Fayetteville, Tennessee (Hogan, 2013). A criticism of the Cumberland Presbyterians by the main line of Presbyterianism was the supposed lack of education of their frontier circuit riding preachers. These progressive Cane Hill settlers established the first public school in Arkansas in 1834, along with the first public library. In 1850

Bobby Braly is executive director of Historic Cane Hill and is a lifetime member of archeological societies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. A native Arkansan, he serves on the boards of Preserve Arkansas and the Washington County Historical Society.

the school expanded to Cane Hill Collegiate Institute and then Cane Hill College in 1852. This 1852 school became the first institution of higher learning in Arkansas (four-year college education). In 1852 the Cane Hill Female Seminary was also established and by 1875 Cane Hill College became the first co-ed university in the state to admit and graduate women.

Figure 2. Cane Hill School souvenir from the 1908-1909 school year.

In the 1860s, the Civil War forced the college to close as students and professors left to join the Confederate cause. In 1862, Union troops destroyed three of the four buildings by artillery fire during the Battle of Cane Hill. The college reopened following the war, but never fully recovered. A new wood frame building was constructed in 1868. That structure was destroyed by an arsonist in 1885 and the current brick structure was built in 1886. The town, while progressive on education, still remained conservative on other issues. When planning for the railroad in northwest Arkansas was underway, the people of Cane Hill fought its construction through their town. The fear of the stereotypical ruffians and vices that came with the railroad (gambling, drinking, and prostitution) ran very counter to the Second Great Awakening movement and strict avoidance of alcohol and tobacco. The college closed in 1891 as enrollment dwindled and the University of Arkansas (1871) became the state land grant institution. The Cane Hill College charter moved to Clarksville, Arkansas, to start Arkansas Cumberland College, now the University of the Ozarks.

The college building reverted to primary education with high school and elementary students attending until the 1940s and 1956 respectively (Figure 2). Although vacated, local volunteers continued

Figure 3. An unidentified woman standing in front of the National Register of Historic Places listed John S. Edmiston House. Constructed in 1896, it is a fine example of Eastlake Victorian architecture. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

to maintain the former school building. In the early 2000s, Cane Hill College Association became the first formal non-profit 501(c)3 established to care for the building. In 2013 that non-profit was renamed to Historic Cane Hill and the mission statement expanded in order that other historic buildings in Cane Hill could be included. To date, the Historic Cane Hill project has grown from saving and restoring the Cane Hill College Building (1886) to include additional National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) properties, such as the David Noah Edmiston House (1886), John S. Edmiston House (1896) (Figure 3), Zeb Edmiston House (1872), A. R. Carroll Drugstore (1900), Methodist Manse (1859), Leach Store (~1925), William Welch House (1850s), Major Earle House (1859), Presbyterian Church (1891), and sections

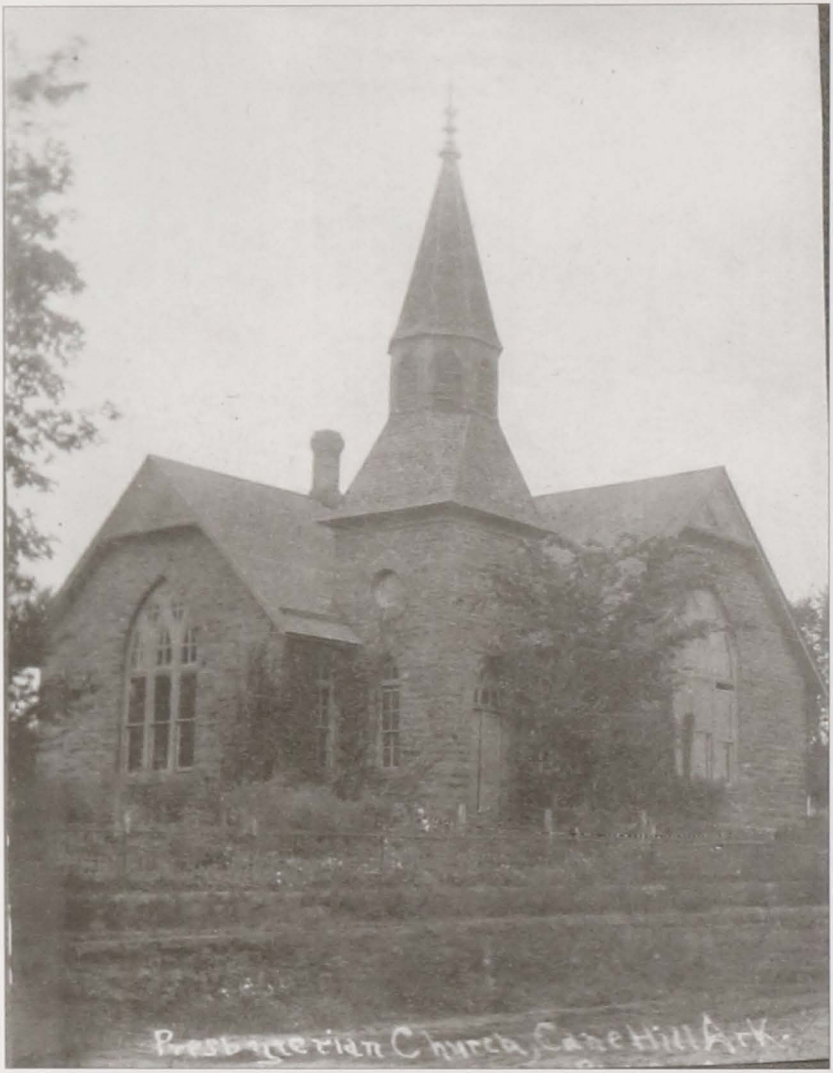

Figure 4. National Register of Historic Places listed Cane Hill Presbyterian Church. The church was designed in the Gothic Revival style of architecture and constructed in 1891. In the picture, the large ornate copper finial is visible. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

of the Civil War Battlefield.

Since the 1980s, Cane Hill College volunteers have cataloged hundreds of artifacts and photographs, many of which have been displayed in a small museum. As buildings were acquired by the non-profit

Figure 5. Large ornate copper finial from the Presbyterian Church in the back yard of the John Edmiston House. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

Historic Cane Hill and restoration work initiated, these historic photographs became instrumental to understanding each building's construction and history, as well as the overall changing landscape of the town. One great example is the current restoration work at the Cane Hill Presbyterian Church. An early image (Figure 4) shows an ornate copper finial on the steeple, now replaced by only a copper cone. In another photograph (Figure 5), this same copper finial appears in the backyard of the John Edmiston House likely after it fell or was removed due to damage. This photograph has been utilized to replicate that copper finial and the new one will be placed on the church steeple.

Using photographs from this large collection, a manuscript was developed for Arcadia Press in their Images of America Series. The format focuses on photographs and descriptions with a few pages of intro text for each chapter. A call for photographs was issued to

Figure 6. 1930s image with Davis B. Richardson and Joe E. Richardson playing in the spring in front of the Earle House (home of their grandmother Ellen Earle Richardson). The Greek Revival Cottage Earle House was built in 1859 by "Major" Fontaine Richard Earle. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

current Cane Hill residents and through social media. Four Cane Hill families donated their images or allowed them to be scanned and used in the production of the book. The Shiloh Museum of Ozark History also allowed publication of a dozen images of Cane Hill from their collections. The hope was that publication of the book would spur a new wave of historic photographs to be revealed. The resulting publication (Braly 2019) included 210 images ranging from the 1860s to the 1990s.

Since publication, we have indeed seen new photographs of Cane Hill, including a large collection of images brought to the museum by Rob Richardson of Little Rock. The Richardson family were early settlers in Cane Hill, and Ellen Earle Richardson was one of the town's historians and advocates for preserving its history. Ruins of the NRHP-listed Earle House (Figure 6) are still present and the barn still stands (Figure 7). Early images show a focus on the town's many springs. While not necessarily a stunning image, the subject matter of these early images highlights one of the main reasons the town was originally settled in its location, easy access to great freshwater springs (Figures 8 and 9). This collection of images also highlights the important industries in Cane Hill, namely apples (Figure 10) and

(text continues on page 11)

(Above). *Figure 7.* A great example of an early barn in Cane Hill, the Earle Barn still stands today. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

(Below) *Figure 8.* Joe Moore Spring located on the north end of Cane Hill. This spring, and many others in Cane Hill, runs year round and does not dry up during hot summer months. Note the water pail in the upper right hand corner. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

(Above) *Figure 9.* Another excellent photograph of one of many springs in Cane Hill. This one on the H. C. Pyeatte place was piped to other locations. Also visible in the photograph are a metal dipping/drinking vessel and a possible bar of lye soap on the rocky bluffs above the spring. The tradition of having a bar of soap at the springs was common. At the waterfall spring south of town where many people took baths, several individuals kept bars of soap in the rocky crevices. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

(Below) *Figure 10.* Sorting and grading apples in Cane Hill during the 1930s. While many places in the South were segregated, pictures show this was not the case in Cane Hill's apple industry. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

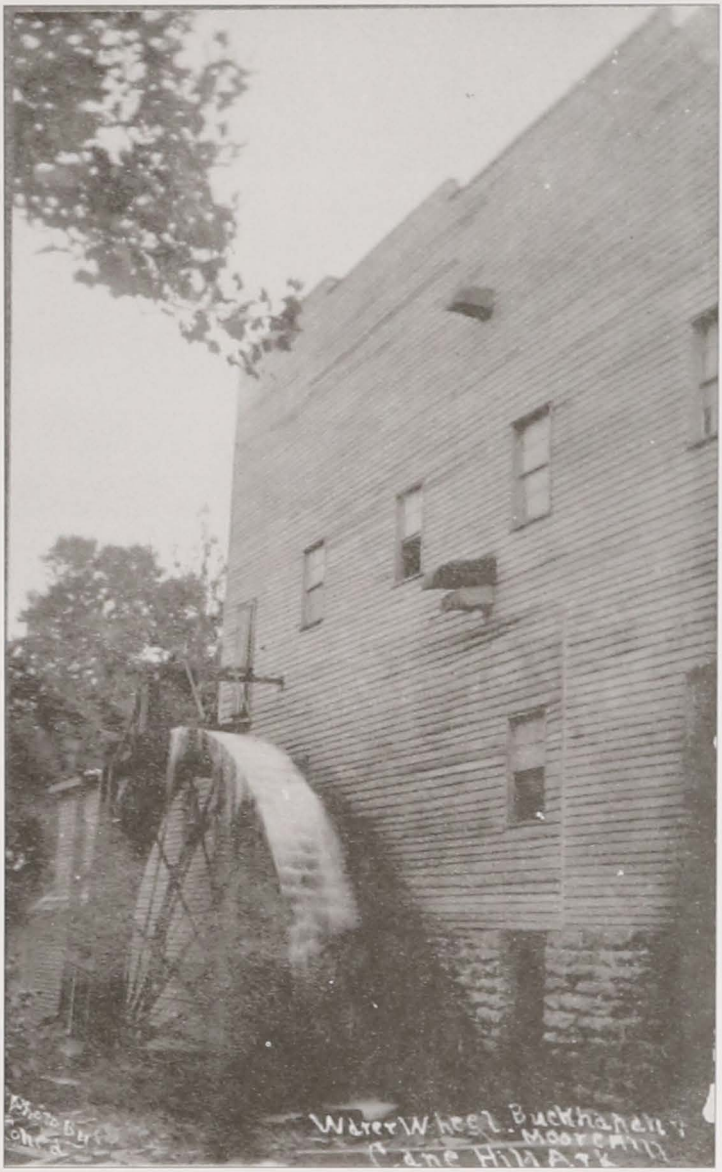

Figure 11. The Pyeatte-Moore Mill was moved from the north end of Cane Hill to its present location in 1902. The mill is an overshot style with water visible flowing over the top in this picture. The mill produced flour and cornmeal. It could also be used to saw logs and for carding wool. Photo courtesy Robert Richardson.

Figure 12. Summer home of W. R. Lands. Open air tents allowed the family to stay cool during the hot summer months. Photo courtesy of Robert Richardson.

(text continues from page 7)

milling (Figure 11). One of the most interesting images in this new collection is the summer home of W. R. Lands (Figure 12). This photo displays a wonderful example of residents moving outdoors during the hot summer months in tents before sleeping porches became the more formal norm of the Ozarks. The photograph scanned at high resolution also reveals a rich picture into the material culture and lifeways of Ozark residents at the time. Present are various kinds of baskets, buckets, wash pans, beds, bedding, trunks, barrels, furniture, rope, clothing, and even the family dog.

Visitors to Cane Hill can see the museum and its many objects and photographs (open Wednesday-Saturday from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m.). Walking and interpretive trails are open daily from dawn to dusk. More information about Cane Hill can be found online at: http://historiccanehill.wixsite.com/canehill

You can follow Historic Cane Hill on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. If you have any additional photographs of Cane Hill, we would love to see them. You can contact us by phone at 479-824-4455 or email at historiccanehill@gmail.com. The Cane Hill book is available through Arcadia Publishing (arcadiapublishing.com) for $21.99

and is also carried by many online retailers like Walmart, Target, and Barnes & Noble. Copies are also available for purchase at the Washington County Historical Society's Headquarters House and the Cane Hill Museum.

All photographs accompanying this article are courtesy of Robert Richardson.

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Hogan, Jerry. (2013) "The Men Who Named Fayetteville." *Flashforward*, Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville, Arkansas; p. 2.

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From the Editor . . .

Notes on the Spring 2020 Issue

This issue of *Flashback* was produced with copy editing assistance from Kathryn Gearhart. Kathryn used to proofread the journal for her mother Gretchen Gearhart, who was editor of *Flashback* for the issues from Summer 2002 until Autumn 2006. Special thanks to Kathryn for her expert help.

Thanks are also in order to Ralph Wilcox, National Register and Survey Coordinator for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, for providing photographs of Fayetteville's Meadow Spring Historic District. Several of the images are used in J.B. Hogan's article in this issue.

Correction. In the article "Roy Brumfield and Fayetteville's Downtown Motor Lodge: A History of the Mountain Inn" by Denele Campbell (Winter 2019 *Flashback*), the name "Ellis Shelton" was incorrectly given as "Ellis Shelter."

The Washington County Historical Society has a full program of activities for 2020 beginning with the Diverse Settlers Committee's presentation on "Black Women as Leaders" February 23. A listing of the full schedule of events is provided on the following page.

Washington County Historical Society

Calendar of Events *2020*

WCHS President, Jim Spillars (right), and reenactors at the 2019 Battle of Fayetteville.

Battle of Fayetteville
April 18 (Saturday)
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Headquarters House
118 E. Dickson
Fayetteville

Statehood Day Lecture
June 14 (Sunday) 2 to 4 p.m.
Speaker: Rex Nelson
First Christian Church, 220 N. College Avenue, Fayetteville

Annual Ice Cream Social
August 15 (Saturday)
Headquarters House, 118 E. Dickson, Fayetteville

WCHS Annual Meeting and Distinguished Citizens Luncheon
October 4 (Sunday) 12:30 p.m.
Location to be announced

Holiday Open House
December 6 (Sunday)
Headquarters House, 118 E. Dickson, Fayetteville

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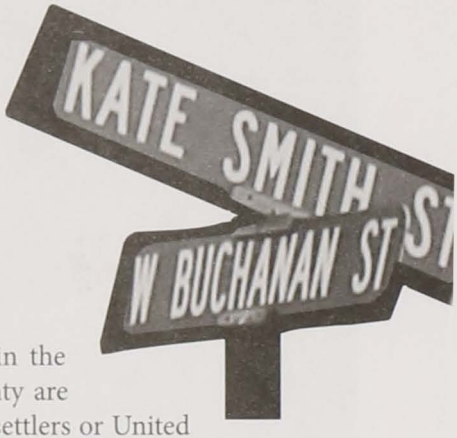
Prairie Grove's Mysterious Kate Smith Street

By Susan Parks-Spencer



Many of the oldest streets in the cities and towns of Washington County are named after their earliest white male settlers or United States presidents. However, on the east end of downtown Prairie Grove's main thoroughfare is a side street with the name of a woman, Kate Smith, an unusual honor for a female in nineteenth century rural Arkansas. Many locals and visitors have probably assumed it was named in honor of the singer Kate Smith (1907-1986), best known for her rendition of "God Bless America," but a quick look at the four streets (Buchanan, Garrison, Neal, and Kate Smith) shown on Prairie Grove's first town survey in 1877 quickly proves that assumption wrong.

In 1986, local historian Lloyd McConnell speculated in a *Flashback* article that Kate Smith Street might have been named after the same person who Ferdinand Zellner, a music teacher at the Fayetteville Female Seminary from 1854-1855, dedicated his "Fayetteville Polka" to in the 1850s. A search in the 1850 census shows a Catharine [sic] Smith in Fayetteville.[1] Could this be our elusive Kate Smith?

Catherine Smith's story begins with her father, Presley Rucker (P.R.), who was born in the Fayetteville, Tennessee, area in 1815 and

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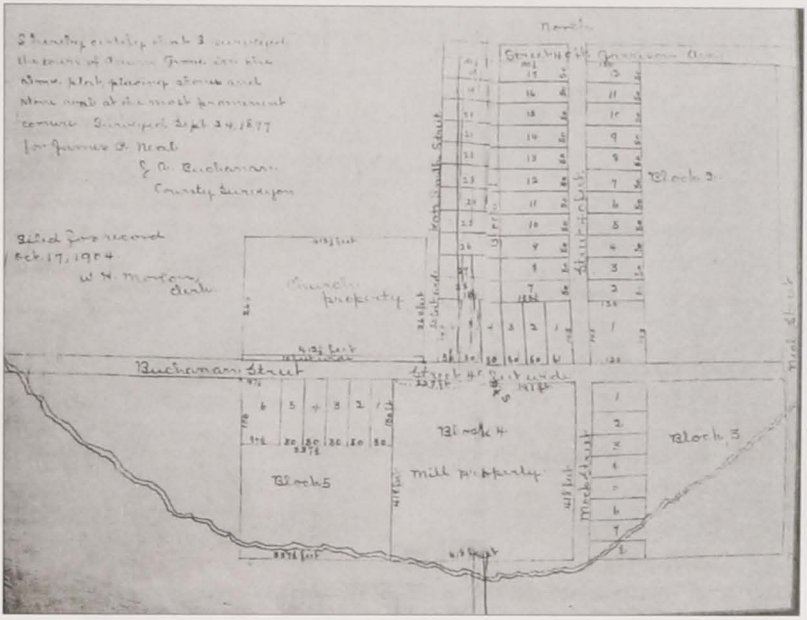
Susan Parks-Spencer is a fifth-generation west Washington County resident who enjoys researching and writing articles about the history of that area.



The first survey of Prairie Grove was made in 1877. In the middle is Buchanan Street, named after the Reverend Andrew Buchanan, the first white settler and property owner in Prairie Grove, who sold land to his Cumberland Presbyterian congregation where the first church, school, and cemetery were established. At top right is Garrison Avenue, renamed Parks Street in the 1904 plat, and was named for local physician Dr. Charles G. Garrison. Neal Street, on the far right, is named in honor of the founder of Prairie Grove, Colonel James P. Neal, and lastly, Kate Smith Street borders the east side of the Church property shown on the survey. Courtesy Prairie Grove City Hall.

moved, possibly with others from that same locale, to the Farmington area in the mid-1830s with his wife, Mary, and young daughter, also named Mary. In 1838, the Smiths' second child, Matilda Catherine, was born. In later documents, she is referred to as "Kate" or "Katy." Smith farmed and taught school until 1840, when he ran for and won the position of Washington County sheriff, which led him to move his family to Fayetteville. For the next 40 years Smith served in various Washington County government positions, including chancery clerk, circuit clerk, and county clerk. He was also a trustee of the Fayetteville Female Seminary and a good friend of the school's founder, Sophia Sawyer.[2] During his later years, Smith was referred to as "Uncle Presley Smith," a moniker that reflected a fondness and respect for older gentlemen of that time. In addition to his public service career, Smith was also widely known for his philanthropy, as the *Fayetteville Democrat*

Kate Smith and Buchanan street sign in Prairie Grove. The former Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Prairie Grove Cemetery are in the background. Photo by Susan Parks-Spencer.

reported in 1887:

> *When he was in condition or position financially to do so, he was ever the poor man's friend–liberal and charitable to a fault. I dare say that his money has helped to build more school and church houses in Washington county [sic] than any other man's who ever lived or died in the county.*[3]

Smith's monetary contributions to the county's early churches and schools may be one connection to the site of Kate Smith Street. In 1838, two other early Washington County settlers, Reverend Andrew Buchanan and his wife, Sinai, sold around 2 ½ acres of land, located in what is now downtown Prairie Grove, for $25 to Buchanan's Cumberland Presbyterian Church congregation. The sale also included an agreement between the parties to use portions of the land as a ceme-

tery and to build a structure for use as a school and church.[4] Sometime after the purchase of the Buchanans' property, a building that was the first of three on this site was constructed and called the Prairie Meeting House.[5] The cemetery and church/school buildings were all on the corner of what is now Buchanan and Kate Smith Streets. Given P.R. Smith's philanthropic leanings, it's highly possible that the early Cumberland congregation were recipients of one of Smith's donations.

The Fayetteville Female Seminary was started by Sawyer in 1839 for white and Cherokee girls. After moving several times around the Fayetteville Square, it found a permanent home on the corner of School and Mountain streets in 1841 when Judge David Walker donated land to the school.[6] It's unknown when Kate Smith enrolled at the Fayetteville Female Seminary, but she was a student in 1852 when Ferdinand Zellner was hired by the school as a music teacher. Zellner, a native of Prussia, had come to the United States in 1850 to play violin alongside the famous singer, Jenny Lind, also known as the "Swedish Nightingale."[7] Upon the tour's end in 1852, Zellner moved to Fayetteville, applied for U.S. citizenship, and began teaching at the Seminary.[8]

At the time of Zellner's hiring, Kate Smith would have been about 14 years old and Zellner around 21 years of age. In a 1974 interview published by the *Northwest Arkansas Times*, Zellner's granddaughter, Julia Zellner Thompson, discussed her grandfather's life and his musical piece, "The Fayetteville Polka." This composition was published in 1856 and is considered to be the first published sheet music written by an Arkansas resident. Zellner wrote the polka as an homage to his new place of residence and also dedicated the song to Kate Smith. The newspaper article hints at a possible romantic interest of Zellner towards Smith, but declared it "a matter of speculation."[9]

It's uncertain what year Zellner completed the polka or when it was dedicated to Smith, but Fayetteville's residents elected Kate Smith the Queen of May in 1852 to lead their May Day celebration at McGarrah Grove (later called College Grove) near Arkansas College.[10] It was most likely during this event that Judge David Walker wrote his poem titled, "To Kate Smith upon presenting her with flowers."[11] There is no record of the 1852 May Day events; however, a detailed description of the 1859 May Day activities was published by the Fayetteville newspaper, *The Arkansian*. The article described a "pleasant

William Quesenbury's drawing of early Fayetteville with McGarrah Grove, later called College Grove, behind Arkansas College. Courtesy Washington County Historical Society.

festival" where the "fair Queen and her gentle attendants acquitted themselves right well." This group of Seminary students included the May Queen, her four "maids of honor," and four "Queens of the Seasons" whose costumes representing winter, spring, summer, and fall were topped with a crown of flowers. The event seemed to attract an enthusiastic audience:

> *Early, very early, on Thursday morning, a merry crowd was seen collecting under the shadow of the beautiful trees in College Grove, where a fairy bower of flowers and evergreens had been erected, which for the present, seemed the center of attraction.*[12]

Students from the Fayetteville Female Seminary and the Fayetteville Female Institute were joined by representatives from the all-male Arkansas College. This parade of young people escorted the May Queen, attendants, and seasonal queens to the decorated arbor. The four queens each gave a speech relevant to their season followed by their attendants offering gifts of flower bouquets and a "rose-wreathed sceptre [sic]" to the Queen of May. Two songs were sung that celebrated May and its rebirth of flora and fauna, as well as the reign of the Queen. An ending procession of students escorted the Queen and her court back to the Seminary.[13]

According to several newspaper accounts, Kate Smith was described as "lovely," "a tall, brown-eyed girl of striking appearance," and "a lady of rare culture" who more than likely caught the eye of numerous suitors that included a young Fayetteville lawyer and farm-

er.[14] DeWitt Clinton Yell, the son of former Arkansas governor Archibald Yell, and at least two of his four sisters were all friends with Kate Smith, which is reflected in a letter the young Yell wrote to his oldest sister, Jane, on July 27, 1853, after the death of their youngest sister, Artemicia, or Miscia:

> *Mr. Southworth sent his Cousin Kate Smith a paper from Fayetteville (Tenn.) which contained Miscia's obituary. You say Sister had received a letter from Kate a few days before her death. Kate is well I saw her a few days since, she is as lovely as in former days…You say it is reported that I am going to marry…all I can say at this time is that if I never marry, it shall not be because I will not try. I know of but one creature on earth with whom I should be willing to spend the days allotted to us here. Who she is I will leave you to conjecture. Suffice it to say you only have to know her to love her.*[15]

If that "one creature" was Kate Smith, Yell's courtship with her was a success as they married in Fayetteville on October 9, 1856. In 1857, the couple welcomed their first child, Archibald, or Arch, named after his grandfather, and two years later, a daughter, Mary. Unfortunately, the young family experienced two tragic deaths, first in 1861 when Yell died and then in 1864 when five-year-old Mary passed away.[16] Both share a headstone in Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville.[17]

Kate Yell married Tennessee native Augustus W. Southworth in 1870 and moved to the Nashville area with her young son, Arch, where she also became a stepmother to Southworth's four children, who ranged in age from five to 19 years.[18] Her second husband might be the same Southworth that was mentioned in Clinton Yell's 1853 letter to his sister, Jane. Arch Yell moved to Mendocino County, California, when he was 17 years old and married Lucille Estes in 1884. Yell earned his law degree and served as Mendocino County's district attorney and as state senator.[19] The couple later moved to Sacramento where Yell was elected Folsom State Prison warden in 1903 and served in that position for five years.[20] In 1914, he was elected Sacramento's city attorney and held that position until his resignation in 1920 due to ill health.[21]

Kate spent the rest of her married life in the Columbia and Nashville, Tennessee, areas where her husband was a merchant and

traveling salesman. A.W. Southworth was 88 years old in 1912 when he passed away due to "an illness incident to old age."[22] The whereabouts of Kate is uncertain following her second husband's death; however, she traveled to California as her son's health had begun to decline. Both Kate and Lucille were with Arch at their Sacramento home when he died on November 19, 1921.[23] Sometime after burying the final member of her immediate family, Kate moved to Sacramento, presumably to be near her daughter-in-law. She died in 1928 and is buried in the East Lawn Memorial Park in Sacramento, the same cemetery where her son and daughter-in-law are also buried.[24]

As a student at the Fayetteville Female Seminary, Kate Smith appears to have been a young lady whose manner and appearance captivated many of its local citizens. These attributes combined with her father's dedicated commitment to Washington County and its residents through his public service and philanthropy may have influenced the townspeople of Prairie Grove to name one of its first streets in honor of P.R. Smith and his daughter. Even though it can't be proven conclusively that Kate Smith Street is named after Fayetteville's young resident, the evidence strongly indicates that she is indeed the one whose name, until now, has been lost to history.

Endnotes

[1]David Zodrow, "The Fayetteville Polka: Long Forgotten Song Surfaces," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, December 22, 1974, p. 30; Lloyd McConnell, "Who Was Kate Smith?" *Flashback* 36, no. 4 (November 1986): 4; and "1850 U.S. census, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas," Ancestry.com, https://ancstry.me/2RuSuxn (accessed June 10, 2019).

[2]Rowena McCord Gallaway, "'Uncle' Presley Smith," *Flashback* 5, no. 5 (October 1955): 1.

[3]"Early Recollections of P.R. Smith," *Fayetteville Democrat*, December 9, 1887, https://www.newspapers.com/image/274632785 (accessed May 5, 2019).

[4]Washington County, Arkansas Deed Record B-237, 238, September 21, 1838, Washington County, Arkansas Courthouse Archives.

[5]Session Minutes, Prairie Congregation, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, 1850-1860.

[6]Nancy Hendricks, "Fayetteville Female Seminary," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, last updated May 11, 2017, https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/fayetteville-female-seminary-2171/.

[7]Nancy Hendricks, "Fayetteville Polka," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, last updated August 21, 2013, https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/fayetteville-polka-song-3687/.

[8]Charlie Y. Alison, "Ferdinand Zellner (1831-1919)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas Histo-*

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[9]Zodrow, 30.

[10]Ibid.

[11]W.J. Lemke, "Judge David Walker as a Poet," *Flashback* 9, no. 2 (May 1959): p. 25.

[12]"May-Day Celebration," *Arkansian* (Fayetteville, AR), May 21, 1859, Newspapers.com, https://www.newspapers.com/image/287722385 (accessed May 14, 2019).

[13]Ibid.

[14]Mary L. East, "Archibald's Yell's Only Son," *Arkansas Gazette*, September 17, 1944, Fourth Section, 9, and "Entertainments: A Delightful 'At Home,'" *Columbia Herald* (Columbia, TN), December 3, 1897, Newspapers.com, https://www.newspapers.com/image/144103252 (accessed June 1, 2019).

[15]East, "Yell's Only Son."

[16]Ibid.

[17]"DeWitt Clinton Yell," Find A Grave, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/75731911/dewitt-clinton-yell (accessed June 5, 2019).

[18]"1870 U.S. Census, Davidson County, Tennessee," Ancestry.com, https://ancstry.me/31bk2fX (accessed June 6, 2019).

[19]"Archibald Yell Dies at Sacramento Home," *San Bernardino Daily Sun*, November 19, 1921, Newspapers.com, https://www.newspapers.com/image/49209540 (accessed June 7, 2019), and "1900 U.S. Census, Sacramento County, California," Ancestry.com, https://ancstry.me/2ZdWxkh (accessed May 30, 2019).

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###

Meadow Spring Historic District in Fayetteville Designated for National Register Status

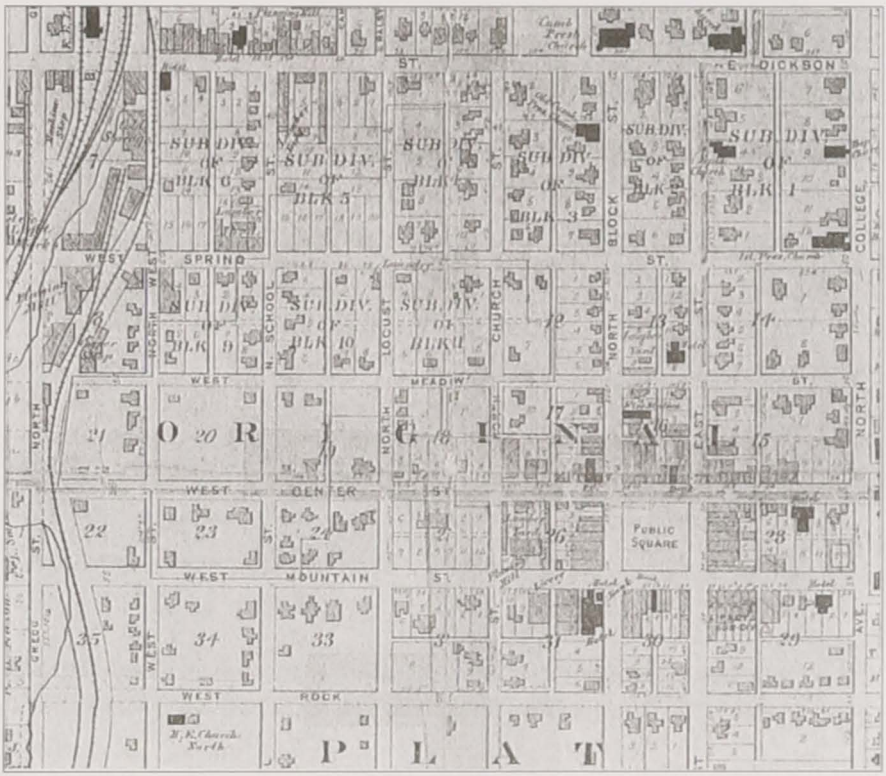
By J.B. Hogan

419 W. Center Street, a Craftsman-style house built in 1910. Photo courtesy of the Arkansas Historical Preservation Program.

On March 25, 2019, the National Park Service approved National Register status for the new Meadow Spring Historic District.[1] Roughly bounded by W. Spring Street on the north and W. Mountain Street to the south, and by N. West Avenue and N. Church Avenue to the west and east, respectively, it is a "primarily residential neighborhood" district with some commercial buildings interspersed within it.[2]

Meadow Spring joins five previously designated historic districts in town: Washington-Willow (1980 and 1995), Mount Nord (1982), Wilson Park (1995), West Dickson Commercial (2007) and University of Arkansas (2009). At this time the White Hangar at Drake Field is the city's only structure covered by a more rigorously regulated local ordinance (2008).

J.B. Hogan is a local historian and author who has published more than 260 stories and poems and nine books. He is a frequent contributor to Flashback.



Meadow Spring Historic District area, bounded by W. Spring Street on the north and W. Mountain Street to the south, and by N. West Avenue and N. Church Avenue to the west and east. 1908 City of Fayetteville map, Washington County Archives

Meadow Spring Historic District was first proposed by the Fayetteville Historic District Commission (FHDC) in April 2015. Members of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP), including Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams, and Travis Ratermann, visited Fayetteville that year and suggested expanding the size and scope of the district beyond the FHDC's initial proposal.

After some initial survey work done by the FHDC with help from City of Fayetteville planners,[3] a professional preservation company was brought in to do the survey and prepare required documentation. The Valenzuela Preservation Studio, headed by S. Elizabeth Valenzuela, a preservation specialist, did a thorough and extensive survey of the proposed district area and completed the necessary forms in February of 2018.[4]

(Above) The John S. Vest House at 21 N. West Avenue is the oldest property in the Meadow Spring Historic District, dating from 1870. Photo by Patsy Watkins

(Below) South of the Vest House in the same block on N. West Avenue, are (left to right) the Partridge House (1905), The James H. Cooper House (1890), and the Moses B. Tharp House (1905). Photo by Patsy Watkins

This house at 201 N. Locust Street is an example of the Craftsman style and was likely built in the 1930s. Photo courtesy of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

Meadow Spring consists of some 83 structures, including eight commercial buildings with the remainder being residential buildings, including some apartments. Forty-nine of the structures are listed as contributing to the district, while 34 are non-contributing.[5]

The criteria used to determine this designation is two-fold. One, a contributing property–as defined in the National Register application form–"is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern" of local history. Two, the property should embody the "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" or represent "the work of a master," or possess "high artistic values" or represent a "significant and distinguishable" structure whose components might otherwise "lack individual distinction."[6]

The Meadow Spring Historic District reflects local growth and development from 1870 until today. Major development periods occurred at the turn of the twentieth century and again from around 1920 until 1940, just before the beginning of World War II. Overall, the time frame for the new district ranges from 1870 to 1955.[7]

The oldest property is the John S. Vest House at 21 N. West Avenue (1870 and also known as the Putnam-Harris House).[8] The Vest House is in fact the northernmost property in a sequence of houses on the west side of N. West Avenue between W. Center and W. Meadow Streets that could be viewed as a small historic district within the larger

The Warbritton home, at 1212 N. School, once served as a rooming house for University of Arkansas students. It was built in the Victorian Queen Anne style. Photo courtesy of the Arkansas Historical Preservation Program.

Meadow Spring one.

Working south from the Vest House toward W. Center Street, in sequence we have the Moses B. Tharp House (1905), the James H. Cooper House (1890), and the Partridge House (1905 and also known as the William W. Simpson House).[9] Both the Vest and Tharp Houses are already on the National Register of Historic Places, the only two such properties with that designation within the new historic district.

As might expected, there are a number of architectural styles to be found within the Meadow Spring Historic District. Among these are mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revivals; late Victorian, including Queen Anne and Italianate; folk, with National Folk and both plain and traditional Folk Victorian examples; and *fin de siècle* revivals, such as Colonial, Dutch Colonial, Classical, Mission, and Tudor. In addition, there are late eclectic and mid-century modern residential (Art Moderne and Minimal Tradition) and commercial (both twentieth century and mid-century standard).[10]

Easily the most popular style within the new district, however, is the Craftsman bungalow. The Meadow Spring Historic District has

17 Craftsman homes listed in its survey.[11] This is not unexpected, of course, given the large number of these types of homes built in Fayetteville from the 1920s through the 1940s. For many older residents, there's a more than fair chance that you grew up in one of these ubiquitous homes, which can be still found all over town.

An interesting physical feature in Fayetteville are the old stone walls that can be found all around town. Two examples are the wall at the south end of Washington Elementary School that runs for several blocks along the north side of W. Lafayette Street, and the wall on S. School Avenue that fronted the old City Hospital. There are several of these walls in the Meadow Spring Historic District, particularly to be found on W. Meadow Street.

Perhaps the most interesting of these retaining walls is the one on the east side of the 200 block of N. Locust. This wall, made of individual tiles stamped with a unique number, is reputed to be from the Arkansas Building,[12] a grand building that once sat on Mt. Nord directly to the west of the Fulbright Home, which sits at the western end of Mt. Nord Street. The Arkansas Building was constructed for the 1904 World's Fair and afterwards purchased, taken apart piece by piece, and reassembled here in Fayetteville for wealthy young entrepreneur A. F. Wolf. Unfortunately, this magnificent structure eventually fell into disrepair and was razed in April of 1939.

Although perhaps not as remarkable as the old Arkansas Building, there are nonetheless a number of interesting and historical structures within the Meadow Spring Historic District–some of which have almost been forgotten today. The building at 20 (over the years also listed as 12 and 16) N. School was once Walker's Cleaners, but in the late 1940s and early 1950s it was the Bulldog Snack Shop–catering to students when the old Fayetteville High School stood where Hillcrest Towers is located today. Later, when the high school became the junior high, it was briefly known as the Bullpup Snack Shop.[13]

The yellow brick building on the northeast corner of W. Spring and N. School (322 W. Spring Street), today the Highroller Cyclery bicycle shop, was once the home of well-known and locally owned Johnson Plumbing which moved here in 1948.[14] Diagonally across the intersection, at 121 N. School, is one of the nicest homes in the area. Known as the Warbritton home, this Victorian Queen Anne house was once a rooming house catering to University of Arkansas students and local couples.[15]

Meadow Spring, then, is the first new historic district to be so designated in Fayetteville in ten years. With diligence by local preservationists and continued support of the City and the Fayetteville Historic District Commission, it will perhaps not be the last.

Below is a listing of historic districts and one local ordinance structure in Fayetteville in their chronological order of acceptance. Included is the period of significance of the area, or structure in the case of the White Hangar located at Fayetteville Executive Airport at Drake Field, as well as the names of the people or organization submitting the required and successful proposals.

Historic Districts/Local Ordinance Properties
Fayetteville, Arkansas, 2019

- Meadow Spring (1870-1955). March 25, 2019 (S. Elizabeth Valenzuela)
- Washington-Willow (1853-1930). May 23, 1980-March 28, 1995 (Carolyn Newbern/Bob Besom)
- Mount Nord (1901-1925). September 16, 1982. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
- Wilson Park (1900-1945). March 31, 1995. Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (Kenneth Story)
- West Dickson Commercial (1892-1957). October 1, 2007 (Kara Oosterhous)
- White Hangar (1943-1944). June 5, 1996. ARHP, Local Ordinance 2008
- University of Arkansas (1871-1959). Sept. 23, 2009. Lord Aeck Sargent, Inc./Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (Ralph Wilcox)

Endnotes

[1]United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Weekly List of announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places, March 25, 2019.
[2]United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 19, 2018, Section 7, p. 4.
[3]Among the City Planners who were involved in the Meadow Spring Historic District process were Andrew Garner (Director), Jesse Fulcher, Quin Thompson, Jonathan

Curth, and Harry Davis.

[4]National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 19, 2018, Section 9, p. 44. The actual physical survey of the proposed historic district was done in August 2017.

[5]Ibid., Sections 1-6, p. 2.

[6]Ibid., Section 8, p. 23.

[7]Ibid.

[8]Ibid., Section 7, p. 7.

[9]Ibid., p. 21.

[10]Ibid., p. 4.

[11]Ibid., pp. 13-14.

[12]Ibid., p. 6.

[13]*Fayetteville City Directory*, 1949, 1951, 1955.

[14]*Northwest Arkansas Times*, July 2, 1948, p. 6.

[15]National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, February 19, 2018, Section 8, pp. 36-37.

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Washington County Historical Society

announces

Annual Competition for Articles on History of Washington County

The Washington County Historical Society announces the 11th annual competition for the Walter J. Lemke Prize and the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize with a call for submissions.

Topics can address any aspect of Washington County history, including archeology, lives of individuals, or records of institutions, and can be set in any time period. Both professional and amateur historians are invited to submit articles.

A $250 prize is offered in each of two categories: the Walter J. Lemke Prize for best article on Washington County history, with a preference given to subjects outside Fayetteville; and the Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize, with preference given for the best article about Fayetteville. Winners will be recognized at the society's annual meeting in October.

Manuscripts will be judged on contribution to the expansion of the county's history; originality of the subject; and use of primary and secondary sources. Manuscripts must be original material, and not previously published; they must be typed, preferably include endnotes, and have a maximum length of 40 pages, not inclusive of endnotes. The title page should be headed: "WCHS Prize," followed by the manuscript's full title, and the author's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email.

Entries become the property of the Washington County Historical Society and will not be returned. All submissions will be considered for publication in *Flashback*. WCHS reserves the right to award one or no prizes.

All submissions for both prizes will be deposited in the Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Libraries. Mail submissions to Lemke Prize, Washington County Historical Society, 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701. Alternatively, submissions–as well as any questions–can be emailed to Patsy Watkins at pwatkins@uark.edu by June 30, 2020.

Doris Marie Cook: Pioneer for Arkansas Women in Accounting

By Cassaundra Drake Wright and Dr. Charles Leflar

Women in all professions today benefit from the determination of past pioneers who questioned society's norms and pursued their goals despite obstacles. One of those pioneers was Dr. Doris M Cook, leader in the accounting profession in Arkansas and an award-winning faculty member at the University of Arkansas.

Cook's achievements stand out especially because, coming of age in the 1940s, she was often one of the first women to enter a profession, and therefore, faced head-on society's doubts about the ability of a woman to succeed in a male-dominated field.

The Washington County native was the first woman to become a Certified Public Accountant in Arkansas, passing the CPA exam on her first try in 1947 just a year and a half after graduating from the University of Arkansas with an accounting degree.[1] She went on to help shape the accounting profession in the state through service on the Arkansas State Board of Public Accountancy (appointed by Governor Bill Clinton), membership in the Arkansas Society of CPAs (the only woman at the time), and a 50-year career of teaching accounting at the UofA.[2]

At the university, she received numerous awards as both a stu-

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Cassaundra Drake Wright is from Star City, Arkansas, and studied Accountancy at the University of Arkansas. She now lives in Dallas and works for Today's Local Media. Dr. Charles J.F. Leflar is a Fayetteville native. He received his BSBA in Accounting at the UofA while Dr. Cook was teaching. He later was her faculty colleague after receiving his PhD from the University of Missouri.

Doris Cook, the first woman Certified Public Accountant in Arkansas, and a leader for women in the profession and on the University of Arkansas faculty. The photo perhaps dates from the late 1940s or early '50s. Photograph courtesy Special Collections Picture Collection No. 186, University of Arkansas Libraries.

dent and faculty member. As a student she won recognition repeatedly for her academic achievements. As a faculty member she was frequently cited for her teaching excellence.[3] And as a professional, she was honored by local, state, and national accounting organizations for her leadership.[4]

Doris Marie Cook was born on June 11, 1924, in Fayetteville, Arkansas, to Ira and Mettie Dorman Cook. She grew up in Fayetteville and attended University High, or what some called "Peabody High" because it was then located on the UofA campus in old Peabody Hall.

University High was a "lab school" part of the research for the UofA College of Education. It had few students, but classrooms were equipped with teachers, aides, and student teachers providing one-on-one attention for students. The school utilized experimental

teaching methods, adapting the curriculum around the interests of the students.[5] Cook's later dedication to higher education likely stemmed from her parents, who were "firm believers in higher learning and always encouraged her and her sister to further their educations."[6] The combination of Cook's unconventional early education and foresight from her parents perhaps served as the foundation of her determination and fearlessness.

As an undergraduate student at the UofA from 1942 to 1946, Cook excelled academically and received many honors. She enrolled in the College of Business Administration as a freshman at a time when most men were serving in World War II, a specter that haunted the college environment. Student enrollment was therefore low with men away from campus. Consequently, class sizes were small, allowing Cook to receive much individual attention. The expectations for women were minimal at that time, and Cook initially planned to pursue a two-year degree, which would have been typical.

Despite the minimal expectations for women, Cook performed beyond what everyone anticipated, receiving many academic awards.[7] After graduating from the UofA in 1946, Cook worked as a junior accountant for Haskin and Sells in Tulsa, Oklahoma, one of the "big eight" accounting firms at that time. Job placement for women was not a top priority for the business college, and "big eight" public accounting firms hired few women, making her employment there as a woman a notable accomplishment.

When she retired from the UofA in 1997, Cook commented about the role of women in the workforce and the obstacles she faced. "They value women more in accounting [now] than when I started. I was the only female at Haskins and Sells, and it looked to me like there wasn't going to be much advancement."[8]

Dr. Karen Pincus, a fellow faculty member of Cook's and former UofA accounting department chair, pointed out the implications for women in the fields of business and accounting because of Cook's efforts in the late 1940s.

Pincus recalled that even in her student days in the late '60s, "There were still no female accounting students, which makes Doris all the more remarkable since she was an accounting student 20 years before that. So, it was a very different environment. And in the practice world the largest firms didn't have any women partners, or managers; they had barely started to hire women. . . . The women [in accounting]

in the '70s were pioneers," which meant Cook's efforts in the '40s were even 30 years earlier.[9]

While Cook was employed at Haskin and Sells in Oklahoma, she took the CPA examination and passed on her first attempt, which established her in the accounting world and enhanced her credibility. "*The Tulsa World* newspaper heavily publicized the event since it was highly unusual for a person, particularly a woman, to pass the entire the exam in the first attempt."[10]

At age 23, Cook was one woman in the midst of a hundred men taking the CPA exam. It was a seemingly impossible task and a bold move for a woman in 1947. Her undertaking the challenge underscores her fervent desire to prove herself as a professional despite little support and much skepticism among her male counterparts.

Cook poked fun at the situation while being honored several years later. "When I took the CPA exam in May of 1947," Cook said, "I think those men were very surprised to see me. . . . I think they were even more surprised I passed."[11] There was a sense of "shock and awe" as well as questions raised by the general public in response to Cook's taking and passing the CPA examination, since (at the time) it was virtually unheard of that a woman would even attempt to become a CPA.

At the UofA, Cook's achievements rippled throughout the business college, which took much pride in her receiving the CPA designation. Professor Walter Cole, accounting department chair, and College Dean Paul Milam took note and began considering Cook for a teaching position in the accounting department. "Milam proposed that she return to her alma mater to teach what she had only recently learned herself."[12]

At the time of Cook's return to the UofA, the College of Business Administration was experiencing many changes. Due to the end of World War II, there was a change in the environment of the college. Under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, often referred to as the GI Bill, there was an influx of veterans returning to the university and enrolling in business. The GI Bill provided financial aid to World War II veterans seeking to enter college or vocational programs. The war had left the College of Business of Administration understaffed, and it needed to hire qualified professors to accommodate the influx of returning veterans.

Pincus explains that the college knew "there would be a big

influx of people coming back, and there were no faculty." Though Cook had only a bachelor's degree and brief practice experience, the college asked her to teach in order to cover the classes.[13]

Dr. Doris Cook upon her retirement from the University of Arkansas in 1997. Photo courtesy University of Arkansas Sam M. Walton College of Business.

As enrollment numbers grew for the college, the student populations changed tremendously. Classes were filled with veterans, many of whom had been injured during the war; they were seeking to start families and the education to support a family, making accounting a popular major. Dr. Nolan Williams, former department chair and fellow faculty member, was present during the changes in the college after the war. He described the atmosphere of the college and attitude of the students after World War II:

"The classrooms were filled with a lot of veterans, a lot of people who had been to war, and a lot who were married, and a lot of people with injuries who had served in the war. There was some solemnity in the classrooms that you might not find today. There was an attitude of trying to learn rapidly. Most of them were about to get married or start a family. They were very busy and interested in getting their work done and getting out."[14]

As a newly hired teacher, Cook faced classrooms dominated by men, mostly war veterans. In addition, there was resistance from the faculty. Williams admitted that other faculty members "didn't believe

that Doris needed to be encouraged to do anything."

Cook taught 15 hours (equivalent of five courses) of principles of accounting to mostly sophomore level students. Williams thought this was a disservice to Cook, whose competence and ambition were notable, making her over-qualified as a mere instructor (a beginning level faculty position). He believed in her ability and potential as a professor (an advanced level faculty position) in accounting: "I just knew she had more talent than being stuck down there teaching 15 hours of principles of accounting. She had too much ability."[15]

Cook had a strategy for addressing obstacles to her advancement in the academic world. "I met much resistance as a female professor in the beginning. But I met it head on by doing the best I could with my students. If the faculty didn't appreciate that, so what. I did not let it frustrate me, I made certain of that."[16]

Teaching was her particular strength, and over her 50 years at the UofA, Cook estimated that she had taught about 10,000 students.

In teaching accounting, she became one of the better-known instructors among students and faculty, not only because she was a woman among mostly male faculty, but because of her teaching methods and expectations for her students.[17] She taught much of the accounting curriculum, starting with the sophomore introductory courses, such as principles of accounting, cost and managerial accounting, intermediate and advanced financial accounting, auditing, and accounting theory. This meant that most of the accounting majors took at least one of her classes.[18]

Former students remember her as a teacher who explained problems thoroughly and gave them every opportunity to do well.[19] Well known for her "open door" policy, Cook took extra time with all students holding special sessions outside class.[20] She set high standards, and former student Hugh Kincaid (Fayetteville attorney and Bank of Fayetteville trust officer) recalled that she was "always so well-prepared, and she expected the same out of you."[21]

Cook's five decades of teaching–the late 1940s through the '90s–spanned a time of great cultural change–as well as changes in the nature of both university faculty and students. Thus, students' perceptions of her as a teacher vary according to when they were in school. It was uncommon to have a woman professor, but Cook's tough disposition eliminated any student's concern about her gender and her ability to teach.[22]

This toughness seemed to soften as the years progressed, according to former students. Pincus recognized changes in student opinion from the 1940s to later years. In the early days she was viewed as tough and demanding; students had to do a lot of work to get a good grade. When Pincus arrived, Cook was in her 70s, and students had a much different perception. They liked and enjoyed her. They didn't find her easy, but she wasn't as intimidating.[23]

John Eldridge, a student of Cook's in the late '60s and early '70s and who later became a prominent attorney, commented on the contemporary societal influences and ideas regarding women that faced Cook:

> *"It was a reflection of society at the time. In the workplace there were fewer women, . . . in those positions [of] public accounting and business management. It was pretty much a reflection of . . . how society viewed women at the time. . . . I don't think there was a particular view that Dr. Cook was out of place or not a good teacher because she was a woman. In fact, her reputation was for being a very good professor. It can be inferred that Cook assumed a tougher demeanor in the classroom to deflect any negativity she might receive for being a woman. Consequently, as women's role in society began changing, so did Cook's tough demeanor. Cook's ability to demand respect from her students and faculty overshadowed the societal influences that challenged her position and qualifications as a university professor."* [24]

To solidify her place in academia, Cook went on to complete both master's and doctoral degrees. She studied for the master's at the UofA at the same time she was teaching, finishing it in 1949.[25] And 20 years later, in 1968, began her studies for a Phd at the University of Texas in Austin.[26] An article she later published in the *Arkansas Business and Economic Review* provides insight into her personal feelings about women's struggles. She investigated the differences between UofA men and women business graduates' career experiences prior to 1972. Researching the graduates' first jobs and their present employment, Cook found that 80 percent of the men had jobs after graduation, but only 40 percent of the women had jobs. The university supplemented the men's efforts through placement programs, while most jobs received by women were through personal application or letter. In addition,

Dr. Cook (left) and Dr. Karen Pincus, former chair of the UofA accounting department, at Cook's retirement. The creation of the Doris M. Cook Chair in Accounting was announced. Photo courtesy University of Arkansas Sam M. Walton College of Business.

the differences between men's and women's incomes were significant, with women lagging compared to men.[27]

Only 28 percent of women in the study were actually employed at the time of the survey. However, their jobs were more closely related to their major than their first jobs had been. Cook recommended that the college and the university provide women adequate counseling for selecting a major and that the college increase job placement programs and support for women.[28]

Though Cook was devoted to teaching, she was deeply involved in service to the UofA and its students and served as faculty advisor for their organizations, as well as sitting on numerous university, college, and department committees–which proved to be very time-consuming.[29]

But some of her major contributions came in her service to the accounting profession, particularly in Arkansas, where she helped to shape the field in the state, notably for women practitioners. She was the first woman member in the Arkansas Society of CPAs and as such was the only woman attending the society meetings in Little Rock at the time.[30] For more than ten years, she taught the CPA Review offered to CPA candidates by the society, while holding offices such as vice president and treasurer of the Student Loan Fund.[31]

In acknowledgement of her service, Governor Bill Clinton appointed Cook to a five-year term on the Arkansas State Board of Public Accountancy. [The Arkansas State Board of Public Accountancy dictates pertinent policies and procedures for public accounting in the state and also provides and administers the CPA examination

to students.] During Cook's term, the board set the requirement for candidates for the CPA examination to have either a Master's in Accounting or 150 college credit hours,[32] which was a landmark change in accounting in Arkansas.

Nationally, Cook was a member of the American Institute of CPAs and the American Accounting Association, where she served as chairman of the Arthur Carter Scholarship Committee and chairman for the state of Arkansas. Locally, she was president of the Northwest Arkansas chapter of CPAs, and a member of various women's organizations in accounting and business, holding all offices in all of them.[33] Clearly Cook had to be tough, determined, and uncompromising in pursuing her goals as a woman in her field, especially during the early years of her career. But she was nurturing as well. She was known for her "unofficial service" of providing a "family feeling to the accounting department," caring for her students and for faculty members as if they were family. Students remember her bringing donuts on the days she returned exams, presumably to comfort any student upset by an unsatisfactory grade. As a sports fanatic, Cook sponsored "Aunt Doris's Kittens," a department intramural softball team. She helped students with job placement and the transition into the professional world, including advising, letters of recommendation, and notes of congratulations for passing the CPA examination or promotions, and continued this interest throughout students' careers.[34]

Former students Kincaid and Susan Hall recalled her persisting interest in their lives. Kincaid said that Cook referred new clients to him as he launched his law practice.[35] Hall, noting how Cook kept track of former students, said, "She would always greet everybody, ask what you were doing, your plans, where are you going to be next year."[36]

Accounting faculty members recollect that Cook promoted cohesiveness and unity within the department. Pincus noted that she encouraged the faculty to become a "department," not just a group of individuals, and credited Cook with "part of the overall good feeling" she [Pincus] had as a faculty member and department chair: "Some of my most fond memories as department chair are attached to her."[37] She even hung Christmas stockings on office doors during the holidays and filled them daily with candy.[38]

When Cook retired in 1997 after 50 years at the UofA, her teaching and professional contributions were marked by the creation

of the Doris M. Cook Lectureship Chair, supported in part by a $50 million gift from the Walton Family Charitable Support Foundation to the Sam M. Walton College of Business.[39]

Students and faculty recalled her more informally as an avid sports fan and loyal Razorbacks follower. She made red her signature color and not only wore red, but drove red cars and painted her house red. To Pincus, Cook's fondness for red demonstrated her passion for her students, as well as for the Razorbacks. She was devoted to her cats, having seven to 10 around at all times.[40]

After retirement, when her health began to fail, she moved to Chicago to live with family but kept in close touch with friends on the UofA faculty until her passing on January 4, 2016.

Women in all professions benefitted from Cook's achievements and service. Gender never prevented her from pursuing higher education and reaching her full potential as student, educator, or professional. She did not intend to become a pioneer for women but could not accept that being a woman should prevent her from performing and living to the best of her ability. Cook succeeded in overcoming obstacles placed for women pursuing interests "outside the ordinary" for women in the 1940s and broke down barriers for the women after her. Cook's achievements in accounting inspired young women students and graduates and demonstrated the opportunity in accounting and other professions. Cook's tenacity confirmed women's place and respect as students, professionals, and educators.

Endnotes

[1]"Alumna Is First Girl Grad to Become a C.P.A.," Arkansas Alumnus, November 1947, p 3.
[2]"ASCPA Pays Tribute to Trailblazer Dr. Doris M. Cook," ASCPA Newsletter, March/April, 2016, p 5.
[3] "ASCPA Pays Tribute," p. 5; Terry K. Sheldahl, March 21, 1980, quoted in *Accounting Review* 55, July 1980; Cook, Curriculum vitae.
[4] Dr. James Modisette (former chair, UofA accounting department) in discussion with Wright, 2010; "For Dr. Cook, Outstanding Career Continues," *Business Perspectives Magazine*, November 1985, p 23; "Nominee's Statement," provided to Wright by Cook.
[5]"Doris Cook and Jim Modisette: A Tribute to Serving the Future Hour," *Business Perspectives Magazine*, Fall 1996, pp 6-7.
[6]Doris Cook in discussion with Wright, March, 2010.
[7] Dorothy Dew, "Miss Doris Cook Named to BA Who's Who," *Guild Ticker*, May

1946, p 54.
[8] "Doris Cook and Jim Modisette," pp 6-7.
[9] Dr. Karen Pincus (former chair, UofA accounting department) in discussion with Wright, April 22, 2010.
[10] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, November 1985, p 23.
[11] Cook in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[12] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1996.
[13] Pincus in discussion with with Wright, 2010.
[14] Dr. Nolan Williams (former UofA faculty member in accounting), in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[15] Ibid.
[16] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1996.
[17] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1985.
[18] Cook in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[19] Dr. John Norwood in discussion with Wright, 2010, and with Charles Leflar, 2018; Hugh Kincaid, former student and Fayetteville attorney, in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[20] Cook in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[21] Kincaid in discussion with Wright.
[22] Susan Hall, former student, in discussion with Wright.
[23] Pincus in discussion with Wright
[24] John Eldridge in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[25] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1985.
[26] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1985.
[27] Doris M. Cook. "Comparison of Business Careers of Women and Men Honor Graduates of College of Business Administration," *Arkansas Business and Economic Review*, 1973, pp 17-22.
[28] Ibid.
[29] Cook, Curriculum Vitae; Williams in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[30] Modisette in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[31] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1985.
[32] Cook, "Nominee's Statement," provided to Wright by Cook.
[33] *Business Perspectives Magazine*, 1985.
[33] Norwood in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[34] Norwood in discussion with Wright, 2010; Kincaid in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[35] Kincaid in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[36] "Walton Women: Walton College Alumnae Are Changing the World," *Business Perspectives Magazine*, Fall 2009, p 7.
[37] Pincus in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[38] Dr. Deborah Thomas (former UofA faculty member in accounting) in discussion with Wright, 2010.
[39] Williams in discussion with Wright, 2010
[40] Pincus in discussion with Wright, 2010.

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The Yellow Jacket's Buzz On Springdale: "A Thriving Prosperous Little City"

By Susan Young

THE SPRINGDALE YELLOW JACKET.

$1.00 A YEAR. If You Don't Want to Be Stung, Keep out of My Way. 5 CENTS A COPY.

VOLUME 1. SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON CO., ARK., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883. NUMBER 19.

The Springdale Yellow Jacket masthead
August 16, 1883
Jim Morriss Collection/Shiloh Museum of Ozark History

A lot was happening in the United States in 1883. The Brooklyn Bridge was completed. Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi* was published. New York and Chicago were connected by telephone for the first time. Buffalo Bill Cody organized his "Wild West Show." The first baseball game played under electric lights took place in Fort Wayne, Indiana.[1] And in Springdale, Arkansas, newspaper publisher H. C. Warner launched *The Springdale Yellow Jacket*, which carried the motto, "If you don't want to get stung, keep out of my way."

The Yellow Jacket was short-lived, perhaps less than a year. The Shiloh Museum of Ozark History has two issues of the paper in its collection. Both are from 1883–May 24 and August 16. The May edition was donated by Jim Morriss, longtime journalist and editor of *The Springdale News*. Well-known Springdale residents and local historians Lockwood and Annabel Searcy donated the August issue.

Even though it's only four pages long, the August 16 *Yellow Jacket* carries some noteworthy items. Three new city ordinances were spelled out. One was enacted "to prevent the running at large of geese and ducks in town." Another regulated business houses in town, mak-

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Susan Young is Outreach Coordinator at the Shiloh Museum of Ozark History in Springdale.

ing it unlawful on Sunday "for any person to keep open doors to any business house–barber shop, or butcher stall, or to sell any article except medicine for actual sickness, or articles for burial purposes." The third ordinance controlled the sale of meat in the town of Springdale: "...no person shall be allowed to retail fresh meat in said town until they have paid a tax of five dollars to the Marshal for the privilege of retailing fresh meat in said town for twelve months. Fish and game are not included in the term fresh meats."

On page 4 of *The Yellow Jacket* is an article that first appeared in the *Springfield (Missouri) Herald*. Written by Major Ricke, a journalist with the *St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette*, it's a glowing piece of boosterism for Springdale:

> SPRINGDALE:
> A THRIVING PROSPEROUS LITTLE CITY.
> A BEAUTIFUL TOWN SITE.
>
> *Going south [from Missouri] on the Arkansas branch of the Frisco road, the first town we arrived at after passing the Arkansas line is Rogers; the next 10 miles south, and 10 miles north of Fayetteville, and of equal importance in almost every respect, is the beautiful little city of Springdale. It is placed upon one of the most beautiful sites imaginable, not perfectly level, but sufficiently undulating to thoroughly and rapidly drain the surface. No heavy filling or excavations necessary before building. Springdale is, in all probability, the most thriving and enterprising community developed by the railroad in this section of the State in a commercial point of view. As a receiving and forwarding point its advantages are very great. Considering the age of the town, having been located since the extension of the Frisco road, it has already opened up the surrounding country with good roads, affording direct communication with the following business centers: Hindsville, 18; Goshen, 12; Elm Springs, 6; Wager, 11; Springtown, and Hico, 26; Wedington, 22; Cincinnati, 28; Spring Valley, 10; Clifty, 22; and Marble, 35; miles making Springdale so accessible as to constitute it the only shipping point for all these various business places.*

[Apparently journalist Ricke was under the impression that Springdale didn't exist before the arrival of the Frisco Railroad in 1881. That's simply not true. The com-

James Blake Baggett in his tobacco patch with his grandson, Carl Lichlyter, Springdale, about 1909. Baggett was a *Yellow Jacket* subscriber, and his name, written at the top of the newspaper's front page, was likely all the address needed for home delivery at the time. Courtesy Shiloh Museum of Ozark History / Lichlyter Collection (S-82-76-15)

munity of Shiloh, forerunner of Springdale, was settled in the 1830s. Shiloh adopted the name "Springdale" with the establishment of a post office in 1872 and was incorporated as a city in 1878.[2]]

The town and surrounding country is blessed with pure freestone water. Good roads leading in all directions, making the town easy of access from all points. The soil is of medium quality, but well adapted to the raising of cereals, fine fruit, and grass. Hogs, sheep, and poultry are raised to a great extent, and with eggs are the principal shipping products. This whole portion of the State is, however, noted for the quality and quantity of its fruit.

The population of Springdale is about 800, and rapidly [page torn, illegible]. Every branch of mercantile interest is well represented. Large and well-selected stocks of merchandise, and everything in and about this little city shows a degree of thrift and prosperity noticed in not many towns visited by us.

We found six dry goods stores, one general merchandise, two

hardware and agricultural implements, two grocery stores, three drug stores, one billiard hall, one wagon and repair shop, one restaurant, one furniture store, one painter and paper hanger, two commission and forwarding houses, two churches, two school buildings (graded schools), two millinery stores, one marble works, etc. all lines of trade well represented.

Handwritten in pencil at the top of the paper's front page is the name "J. B. Baggett." (J. B. Baggett was James B. Baggett, the town blacksmith.) It's likely Baggett's name is there because he subscribed to *The Yellow Jacket*. Back then, a name would have been all the address you needed to deliver a paper in Springdale.

When Major Ricke wrote *The Yellow Jacket* article in 1883, Springdale was establishing itself as a rail shipping hub, mainly for agricultural products. Ricke's favorable impression of the town would have been welcome fuel for Springdale's economic engine. Maybe that was the reason Baggett saved this issue of the newspaper. It carried a ringing endorsement–bragging rights–that Springdale was on its way.

Endnotes

[1]"The Ceremonies at the Bridge." *New York Times*, May 25, 1883, p. 4; "Mark Twain's Latest Book," Ibid, July 9, 1883, p. 3; "Telephoning to Chicago," Ibid, March 29, 1883, p. 3.

[2]Springdale Post Office established, Post Office Department Records of Site Locations, 1837–1950, National Archives and Records Administration; "Charter of Incorporated Town of Springdale, Arkansas," April 1, 1878, Washington County (Arkansas) Archives. Copies of original documents on file in the Shiloh Museum research library.

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Historic Johnson Farm Placed on National Register

The Historic Johnson Farm, known familiarly as the "pear farm," has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Johnson Barn, located on the property was listed on the National Register in 1990.

B.F. Johnson II and the family home on the Johnson Farm.

The farm, situated about five miles from Fayetteville on the southeastern slope of Mount Kessler, has been in the Johnson family for 112 years. Benjamin Franklin Johnson II acquired it in a "swap" with the Ucker family by trading his Everton, Missouri, store for the original 80 acres of pear orchard. The farm has since been expanded to about 170 acres.

B. F. Johnson's granddaughter, Ann Johnson Dallett Prichard, has overseen the property since 1984. In 2016, along with her son Tim Dallett, she secured a Conservation Easement held by the Northwest Arkansas Land Trust which protects the farm in perpetuity from being demolished or destroyed.

The Johnson Farm had a memorable reputation at the Washington County Fair for its prize-winning pears. Patrons of the Fayetteville Farmer's Market knew it for the pears and cider sold by B. F. Johnson III and B. F. Johnson IV off the back of their pickup. The men were affectionately known within the Johnson family as B3 and B4.

A two-part award-winning article written by Amanda Bancroft about the Historic Johnson Farm was published in the Winter 2018 and Spring 2019 issues of *Flashback*. Bancroft traces the story of the Johnson family's life on the Johnson Farm and their interaction with the history of Fayetteville throughout the early 20th century. Copies of these issues of the journal are available at the Washington County Historical Society (479-521-2970).

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